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A SECOND
LETTER
FROM A

Physician in Town

TO

Another at *BATH*.

OCCASIONED

By Serjeant *RANBY*'s

APPENDIX

TO HIS

NARRATIVE of the Last Illness

Of the Right Honourable

The EARL of *ORFORD*.

By the AUTHOR of the former Letter.

*Hinc semper Ulysses
Criminibus terrere novis; hinc spargere voces
In vulgum ambiguas, & quærerere conscius arma.*

L O N D O N,

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A S E C O N D
L E T T E R
F R O M A
Physician in Town,
To another at
B A T H, &c.

S I R,

THE good Opinion I had long ago
conceiv'd of Serjeant *Ranby*, at
first as an Anatomist, and after-
wards as a Surgeon, did not permit me to
observe without Concern, the Rudeness
and Indecency, with which that Gentle-
man has been treated in almost all the
Pamphlets, to which his *Narrative* has
given Birth. The Authors of them have
not so much as confin'd themselves to the
Subject, which gave occasion to their Wri-
ting; but have generally gone far out of
their Way to hunt for Matter of Abuse;
and have not born harder upon the *Narra-*
B *tive*

tive itself, than upon the Treatise of *Guns-shot Wounds*; which, I must needs say, I look upon to be a useful Work, and am glad to find much better Judges, of the same Opinion.

But among all these Writers, there is none that has more signaliz'd himself by the Acrimony of his Pen, than the Author of the *Advice to Mr. Ranby*, who has treated him with so much Indignity and Abuse, as hardly any thing can exceed, except it be the unparallel'd Virulence and Rancour, with which he falls upon One of Lord *Orford's* Physicians, not sparing the other Two.

In answer to this outrageous Piece, I soon after wrote and publish'd my *Letter* to you, wherein every Argument of that Author is examined, and every unjust Reflexion, as well upon Mr. *Ranby*, as upon the three Physicians, is removed, I having taken the same Care to defend him, as to vindicate them.

And yet in this *Appendix*, Mr. *Ranby* says not one word of his Enemy, that has vilified and abused him, but falls foul upon his Friend and his Defender.

What can be the Meaning of this? Is it Christian Meekness only, that renders this Gentleman so patient under Abuse? Christianity teaches us indeed to love our Enemies,

mies, but it does not teach us to hate our Friends.

Or is it rather, as some shrewd Judges have long since suspected, and the Town now begins to believe, that it is by Compact and Collusion only, that he is thus abused, in order to keep the World from suspecting, that the Author of so wicked and base an Attempt upon the Reputation of a Brother Physician, was any intimate Friend of Mr. *Ranby*.

If so, the Secret is but ill kept. For who can help thinking, that the Author of the *Advice* is Mr. *Ranby's* Friend, when Mr. *Ranby* defends that Author against the Writer of the *Letter*; and attacks the Writer of the *Letter* upon those very Points, which are urged against the Author of the *Advice*.

This Argument will appear stronger to those, who shall give themselves the trouble of reading over, first the *Advice*, and then the *Letter*. They will manifestly see, that the *Letter* was written by a Friend to Mr. *Ranby*. You may remember, Sir, I referred you to Serjeant *Ranby's Narrative*. I quoted it all along as an Authority: If at any time I offer'd to rectify it, I did this not only with Candour, but even with Tendernefs. What another Person would perhaps have call'd a Blunder, or a Falshood, I gently touch'd upon under the

Title of a *Misapprehension*, an *Inaccuracy*, or a *little Piece of Inadvertence*. Indeed I hardly ever animadverted upon it at all, except where it was absolutely necessary so to do, in order to clear up the Truth, and to vindicate the Character both of the Physicians, and of Mr. *Ranby* himself. These are all Marks of a friendly Writer, and yet Mr. *Ranby* attacks this Friend. In behalf of what? An Enemy? No certainly, but of a greater Friend, of a Confederate.

But be that as it will, since Mr. *Ranby* looks upon me as his Enemy, and accordingly has, in this *Appendix*, thought fit to vent his Indignation not only against me, but against a Gentleman, who, to my Knowledge, always was his Friend, and that upon Suspicion only, I think myself obliged to take Notice of such Passages in it, as relate not only to myself, but to him likewise, who suffers upon my account.

Mr. *Ranby*, in page 4. of his *Appendix* has this Passage:

“ I here repeat, that the Account I
 “ have given was in Obedience to the
 “ LATE EARL’s Commands, who, in the
 “ Presence of his whole Family, direct-
 “ ed me to open him, and communi-
 “ cate a History of his Case to the Pub-
 “ lick; that Mankind might reap the pro-
 “ per Benefit from a Relation of that Na-
 “ ture,

“ ture, and Physicians be deterr’d for the
 “ future from enterprizing with such
 “ Edged-Tools, as, in his Opinion, was the
 “ *Lithontriptic Lixivium*: Which Dr. J.
 “ had assured his Lordship was four times
 “ stronger, than the strongest capital Soap-
 “ Lye.”

We see here two Reasons given for publishing this History; the first, *That Mankind might reap the proper Benefit from it*; the second, that *Physicians might be deterr’d for the future from enterprising with such Edged-Tools, as the Lixivium Lithontripticum*.

Now, the first of these Reasons, I make no doubt, was given by Lord Orford himself, not only, because it is perfectly agreeable to the known Character of that Great Man, but because I am well informed, that about the same Time he expressed himself to Dr. J. with the like Humanity and Greatness of Soul. The Story was told by the Doctor, to several Persons of Honour, before that Nobleman’s Death, and long before either the *Narrative*, or the *Appendix* was thought of.

One Evening, as the Doctor was sitting by the Bedside, expecting Sir *Edward Hulse*, Lord Orford was pleased to lay his Hand upon that of Dr. J. as his usual Manner was, and to express himself, as
 near

near as can be remembred, in these Words: *Doctor*, says he, *till now I could never believe, that your Medicine would dissolve, or break, a Stone in the Bladder: You have gain'd that Point upon me. I find it is a Thing of great Efficacy, and I heartily wish good Success to it, both for your Sake, and for the Good of Mankind. But don't you think*, added he, pressing the Doctor's Hand gently with his own, *it has almost blown me up? Should not that make you very cautious in the Use of it for the future?*

I need not tell you Dr. *J*'s Answer; you, who know him, will judge it was such, as Humanity, Respect, and Gratitude required: And I mention this, only as a farther Testimony to the humane, generous, and noble Sentiments of that Lord, at a Time when he had very little Hopes of Life, and look'd upon Dr. *J*. as the Person, who, though with a good Intention, had brought him into that great Danger.

But the second Reason, notwithstanding the Manner in which it is tacked to the first, I can by no Means believe to have been given by Lord *Orford*.

For, in the first Place, had it been so, so conscientious an Observer of the Will of the Dead, as Mr. *Ranby*, could never have failed of inserting it in the Preface to the *Narrative*.

Secondly,

Secondly, It is not *English*, and therefore could never come from the LATE EARL, the best Speaker of his Time. He would never have used the Word *enterprizing*, without subjoining some other Word, to shew what it was, that Physicians should not enterprize.

Thirdly, So severe a Censure upon a Man, who had undoubtedly acted with a good Intention, and who, by all the Ties of Interest, as well as Honour and Humanity, was engaged to do his best, and who gave his Noble Patient no other Medicine than what he had taken himself, and had taken in greater Quantity, and for four Years together; so cruel a Reflexion, I say, upon such a Person, is by no Means agreeable to those *magnanimous Sentiments which filled the Soul* of that Great Man, *when on the Eve, seemingly, of Dissolution.*

I must conclude therefore, that this Reason was not given then by Lord *Orford*, though it be now given by Mr. *Ranby*, as if it were Lord *Orford's*: This being the Case, we may examine it with a little more Liberty, and when that is done, it will be easy to judge, whether it came from one of the best Heads in *Europe*, or from such a Head as Serjeant *Ranby's*.

The *Lixivium*, it seems, is a terrible Edged-Tool; it is *four Times stronger than the strongest capital Soap-Lye*: And if Physicians

ficians cannot be *deterr'd* from giving so dangerous a Medicine, Mr. Serjeant is resolved to do his utmost to deter their Patients from taking it; and therefore, with the greatest Humanity and Good-nature, he repeats it three Times over, that it is four Times stronger than the strongest capital Soap-Lye.

How say you, Mr. Serjeant? *Strongest* and *Capital* too? Could Dr. J. possibly use that Expression? That Gentleman knows very well, and you, Sir, long before you wrote this, did likewise know very well, that the strongest Soap - Lye, is not what is call'd the capital, and that the capital Lye is very far from being the strongest. The capital Soap-Lye is composed of the strongest Lye of the first running, with several successive weaker runnings added to it, to lower it down to that determin'd Degree of Strength, which is requisite for making Soap.

But still you will say, the *Lixivium* is four Times stronger than the capital Soap-Lye. What of that? What if it had been ten Times stronger? Could not the Physician direct it in so much a less Dose, or in a larger Vehicle? Oil of Vitriol is, perhaps, four Times stronger than Spirit of Vitriol, and yet is as safely taken as the other, but in a less Dose, or in a larger Quantity of Liquor.

You

You might therefore have spared all those Bugbears and wild Exaggerations, that are so plentifully scatter'd thro' your *Appendix*. They are all of them equally applicable to the Spirit and Oil of Vitriol, Spirit of Nitre, and Spirit of Hartshorn, with many other Things, which taken alone, would burn and corrode the Parts they come to, but being diluted with a sufficient Quantity of Liquor, are used every Day, not only with Safety, but with Benefit. Why then such an Outcry, and so much Bombast, to frighten People from taking, perhaps, the only Medicine, that has ever succeeded, in a Case hitherto thought insuperable by the Power of Physick? Does he think a Stone in the Bladder is to be dissolved by taking whipp'd Cream?

But the *Lixivium* is an *Edged-Tool*. I believe it; else it could never cure the Stone in the Bladder. But are not all Medicines such? I do not speak of Chips in Pottage, but of Medicines that are really, and greatly efficacious. Is there any thing in Nature, that properly administred, will make a great Change for the better, that will not do Mischief, when improperly given? Children and Fools, they say, ought not to be trusted with *Edged-Tools*: but, surely, Physicians need not be *deterr'd* from using them.

To go on, this Gentleman dislikes my *Letter* for being *Anonymous*; says, it would have been *more ingenuous to have charged him Face to Face*; and blames *this dark Method of attacking*.

But I had no Intention of *charging*, or *attacking* Mr. R. in any Manner, *dark*, or open. I saw and read the *Narrative*, and never had a Thought of writing against it, or, if I had, should have put my Name to what I wrote. But the Author of the *Advice*, was an Anonymous Writer, and I chose to answer him by an Anonymous *Letter*. As he attacked my Friends in the *dark*, I also, considering whom I had to deal with, thought it safest for me to defend them in the *dark*.

I pass by all that is said^a about the Impropriety of giving the *Lixivium* in case of a Stone in the Kidney, not because I am quite satisfied with the reasoning, but because it relates not either to my *Letter*, or to Dr. J. who gave it only, as Mr. R. allows and witnesses, for dissolving the Stone in the Bladder.

But the Passage, where he speaks of the^b *deadly corroding Quality* of the *Lixivium*; *the Signs of which shew'd themselves but too evidently in the Bladder*; this, I say, carries such evident Signs of extreme Malignity, and so little Appearance of a

^a Append. p. 8, 9, 10.

^b p. 10.

regard to Truth, that it requires a strict Animadversion.

Let us see therefore what the Certificate speaks of these *Signs*: “ On separating and dividing the Bladder, several
“ inflamed Spots were observable, with an
“ Inflammation quite round the Neck, about
“ the breadth of two Inches; and a Lodg-
“ ment in the Membrane of several small
“ Stones, about the Size of half a Grain of
“ Wheat.”

These *inflamed Spots*, and this *Inflammation round the Neck of the Bladder*, I suppose, we are to take for *evident Signs* of the *deadly corroding quality* of the *Lixivium*.

But should not Mr. R. have reflected, that Lord O. had taken this *deadly corroding Lixivium*, for seven Weeks together, and yet, in all that Time, had never made the least Complaint of any kind, but what he had often had before he took it? Should he not have consider'd, that for six Weeks before his Death, he had not taken a Drop of the *Lixivium*? Did he not remember, how terribly the Neck of the Bladder and the Urethra had been wounded and torn by the Passage of the *scraggy, sharp, and pointed Stones*, which plainly appeared not only by the great Loss of Blood, but by the *great Soreness* in the

^c Narrat. p. 16.

^d Pag. 32.

Passage above a Fortnight after? And if to this we add, the great and continual Distention of the Bladder for six Weeks together, that Vessel after Death being *expanded above the Os Pubis at least four Inches*, as also *the Lodgment of several small Stones in the Membrane*, which could not but have kept up, or renewed the Inflammation, is there not room to doubt at least, that what Mr. R. would have his Reader take for evident Signs of the *deadly corroding Quality* of the *Lixivium*, may in reality be owing to those other Causes? That Gentleman may give Vent to his Spleen, and talk as he pleases, but I am persuaded that you, and all thinking Persons, will be of a different Opinion.

Mr. Ranby is pleased to give a Reason why I did not put my Name to the Letter. The *true Reason*, says he, is, *because he could not then so decently set it off with so much false Colouring.* I am oblig'd to him for his Civility, but he might easily have found a better Reason. An anonymous Letter was the fittest Answer to an anonymous Libel.

He tells us, *it is an indisputable Point, that Sir E. H. all along adhered invariably to what he first asserted; viz. That the Blood came from the Kidney.*

And yet, when Dr. Ƴ. told L. O. that he had a Stone in his Bladder, Sir E. H. never contradicted him: And when Dr. Ƴ. propos'd to his Lordship, to search for that Stone, Sir E. H. join'd with him in that Proposal. No Sign this, of *adhering invariably*, being *really positive*, and *inflexibly tenacious* of a contrary Opinion.

But now the Scene begins to open. Serjean Ranby in his *Narrative* had contented himself with a bare Recital of Sir E. H.'s Opinion, without any Reflexions: "It being, ^f says he, neither my Inclination, nor any Part of the Task assign'd me in this Affair to make the least Comment, or Animadversion, whatsoever." He might have added, that the Recital of the several Opinions of the Physicians, was likewise *no Part of the Task assign'd* him. For this makes no Part of Lord Orford's *Injunction* to him, as set forth either in the ^g Preface to the *Narrative*, or in this ^h *Appendix*.

But perhaps this Gentleman thought, that a *Narrative*, which he had promised should ⁱ *be restrained to the giving merely an Historical Detail, and exhibiting pure Matter of Fact*, might yet be render'd more instructive, as well as more entertaining, to the Publick, if he deviated a

^f Pref. to Narrat. p. iv. ^g Pag 11. ^h Pag. 4.

ⁱ Pref. p. iv.

little from the promis'd Plan, and interlarded the History with what Opinions were given, from Time to Time, both by himself, and by the Physicians.

If so, there can be no doubt, but that his own Opinion would at all Times be truly represented, or at least not to the Disadvantage of the Opiner. But was it not fit, that the same Care should be taken, with Regard to the Opinions of the Physicians, especially by a Person, who had not only so great a ^k *Deference and Respect*, but even such a ^l *Tenderness* for them? Could Mr. Ranby be absolutely sure, that he always exactly remembred what they said? And if he did, can it be supposed, that they express'd themselves in Consultation, with the Accuracy and Care they would have done, had they known that what they said was to go to the Press? Was it not requisite therefore, in Point of Justice both to the Publick and to those Physicians, and in point of Prudence with regard to himself, if he had no underhand Design, that they should have seen the Manuscript before it went to the Press, to the end that they might be assured, their Opinions were truly represented? How came it, that a Person ^m *so circumspect, and so*

^k Append. p. 1. ^l *Ibid.* p. 7. ^m *Ibid.* p. 5.

scrupulously nice, in point of Veracity, should omit so necessary a Precaution?

Can any Body think there was no Design in this? Can one help suspecting that, if Serjeant *Ranby* had no *Inclination* to make any *Comment*, or *Animadversion*, upon those Opinions, he had, at least, an *Inclination* to furnish some other Person with Matter for both? It would by no Means have been proper, to have made them in his own Name; the Family he knew, would not have liked it; and therefore that Work was reserved for an anonymous Writer, who, as the Serjeant truly observes, *might misrepresent and defame, by all manner of Falsities, with Impunity.*

I well remember, and I am persuaded, many other Persons do likewise remember, that soon after the Publication of the *Narrative*, a Whisper went about, that this was not all, another Piece would appear in a little Time, which building upon that Foundation, would carry Matters a great deal farther than the *Narrative* had done.

That promis'd Piece, I now make no doubt, was the *Advice* to Mr. *Ranby*. But as the Author came abroad *incognito*, under the Disguise of an Enemy, and a bitter Enemy too, I was Dupe enough to answer him, and to defend the Serjeant against his own Confederate.

But

But I might have spared my Labour. That Piece had very ill Success. No body spoke of it but with Detestation. For even those few, who had ill-Nature enough not to be displeas'd with it, were, out of Regard to their own Characters, under a Necessity of joining in the universal Abhorrence of so base and cruel an Assassination. And you see, Sir, Serjeant R. himself does not dare to mention that Performance. Indeed, how can he do it? To name it with Approbation, must not only give the World a very bad Opinion of his Morals, but would at once discover the Secret, that this pretended Enemy, was in reality a Brother Conspirator in Disguise. And to join with the rest of the World in its Condemnation, is what his Friendship to the Author, and his Malignity to Sir E. H. can never suffer.

You may easily judge of the Anguish, the Serjeant and his *Adviser* must be in, upon the Failure of this Design: they could hardly have been in greater, had they swallowed six and thirty Ounces of the *fiery Lixivium*, unallay'd, and undiluted. For there is nothing in Nature more *potentially caustick* than Malice, nothing of such a *deadly corroding Quality*, as impotent, disappointed, and defeated Malice.

*Siculi non invenerunt Tyranni
Tormentum majus.*

'Tis so *powerfully forcing*, that it must have Vent, or it will burst their Entrails.

The boiling Choler must be vented: But where, and upon whom should it be vented? That's the Question. No Object more proper, you'll say, than; the Man who adventured to say that in Publick, which every Body said in private Conversation. But then, how, in what manner could this be done? To fall directly upon me, beacuse I had replied to the Author of the *Advice*, would be directly owning that Author for Mr. *Ranby's* Friend; and this was a Secret by no Means fit to be divulged; it would at once have laid open the whole Conspiracy against Sir *Edward Hulse*.

In this Exigency there was no Way to be taken, but one; and that was, to seem to believe; to seem to believe, I say, for they plainly saw the contrary, that the Piece I had writ against, was not the *Advice*, but the *Narrative*; and that the Person I ⁿ *charged* and *attack'd* was not the *Adviser*, but Serjeant *Ranby*: And upon this Pretence he vented his Indignation, not against me only, but against the Person he had a Suspicion of, *the strongest Conviction*, I think, he calls it, as being the Writer of my *Letter*.

But this shallow Disguise is easily seen through. For in my *Letter* the *Advice*

is answer'd Paragraph by Paragraph; the *Narrative* is touch'd upon only in some few Places, and those few are such only, as it was necessary to rectify, in order to vindicate the Character of the Persons concern'd: The *Author* of the *Advice* is treated with the Severity such a Writer deserv'd; but Mr. *Ranby* is every where used with Candour, Civility, Respect, and even with Esteem.

I shall add but one Word more upon this Point, and you, Sir, I am sure, will believe me. I solemnly protest, I never had a Thought of answering the *Narrative*, or so much as taking Notice of any little Defects in it, or of setting Pen to Paper at all upon this melancholy Subject, till I read the *Advice* to Mr. *Ranby*, nor should I have done it even then, but from the Concern and Indignation I conceiv'd, at seeing a Gentleman of Worth and Honour, and a thousand good Qualities, so scandalously and infamously abused.

In my *Letter* I took notice of the Reasons, which might induce Sir *E. H.* to suspect, that the Blood in Lord *Orford's* Case, came from the Kidney, rather than from the Bladder: And this was done in order to shew, that there was no Justice in the ° Censure, which the Author of the

° *Advice*, p. 10, 11.

Advice had passed upon that Gentleman, as well as upon the other Physicians.

Now, in this *Appendix*, Serjeant *Ranby* has taken upon him to examine those Reasons, and after bestowing no less than twelve Pages upon them, concludes his Enquiry with telling us, *there was not the least Foundation in Nature* for his being positive in that Opinion.

Here I would willingly ask, what induced the Serjeant to take all this Pains. He had before, only recited Sir *E. Hulse's* Opinion, without *the least Comment, or Animadversion, whatsoever*. He was therefore no way concern'd in the Dispute about the Reasons for that Opinion. The Dispute lay only between the *Advice* Writer, and myself. Is it not visible therefore, that the only Inducement to engage so eagerly in that Dispute, must be his Friendship to the Writer of the *Advice*, or his extreme Inveteracy against Sir *E. H.* or both together!

But no matter for his Inducement, let us see a little what he says against the Reasons I had given.

The first was in these Words; where what is printed in *Italicks* was designedly omitted by the Serjeant in his Quotation ^P. The Reader will easily perceive the Reason.

^P Append. p. 13.

“ The ^q Discharge of Blood upon Motion,
 “ was generally attended with very little
 “ Pain; sometimes with none at all, in-
 “ *so much that his Lordship had not the*
 “ *least Thought or Expectation of it, till*
 “ *he saw the Water appear bloody upon the*
 “ *Ground. This is attested by the Physi-*
 “ *cians, SURGEON, and Apothecary,*
 “ *and is known to many noble and honour-*
 “ *able Persons, besides those of his own Fa-*
 “ *mily, he having frequently declared,*
 “ *that what he felt, he could not call a*
 “ *Pain, but a Sensation only; that was*
 “ *the Term he used.*”

In answer to this, the Serjeant does not offer to deny what is here affirm'd, but undertakes to prove, that Lord Orford^r did feel Pain, and *must* feel Pain. Possibly, if this Proof had come in time, Sir E. H. might have alter'd his Opinion. As it did not, I think, he was in the right, to believe his Patient.

The second Reason was, ^s “ that the
 “ Blood-Vessels of the Bladder are small in
 “ comparison of those of the Kidneys;
 “ and therefore less likely to throw out
 “ large Quantities of Blood.”

To this Mr. Ranby answers, ^t “ the Blood-
 “ Vessels of the Bladder are larger than

^q Letter, p. 4. ^r Append. p. 14, 15. ^s Letter, p. 5.
^t Append. p. 15.

“ those of the Pelvis of the Kidneys.” Perhaps so, as to their Trunks at least, the Surface upon which those Trunks are to be ramified, being larger in the Bladder than in the Pelvis of the Kidney. But what of this? I did not say the Blood-Vessels of the Bladder were small in comparison of those of the Pelvis, but of those of the Kidneys themselves.

He goes on, “^u from whence I apprehend, “ Kidney-Bleedings must principally be “ derived: For I cannot see, how Blood “ could flow from the emulgent Vessels, “ without Death being the unavoidable “ Consequence.

If the Reason here given, proves any thing, it proves, that in all Cases where the Patient does not die upon a Bleeding from the Kidneys, that Bleeding proceeds not *principally* only, as the Serjeant *apprehends*, but proceeds wholly and solely from the Vessels of the Pelvis. And should we even allow of this, yet the Kidney being much nearer to the Heart than the Bladder, the Blood would flow out with a much greater Velocity, and consequently in a much greater Quantity, upon any Rupture of the Vessels in the Pelvis, than in the Bladder.

But let us a little examine the Reason itself, which is here given, to shew that

^u Ibid.

these

“ The ^a Discharge of Blood upon Motion,
 “ was generally attended with very little
 “ Pain; sometimes with none at all, in-
 “ *so much that his Lordship had not the*
 “ *least Thought or Expectation of it, till*
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“ Ibid.

these

these Bleedings are deriv'd principally, or solely, from the Vessels of the Pelvis.

By the Emulgent Vessels, I suppose Serjeant *Ranby* to mean the main Trunks of those Vessels, and upon a Rupture of those, I agree with him, that Death would be the unavoidable Consequence: tho', I think it is little to the Purpose to talk of this Case, because the Blood would in this Case flow, not into the *Pelvis*, but into the Cavity of the *Abdomen*, or at least between the Duplication of the *Peritoneum*, so that this could never appear to be a *Kidney-Bleeding*, till after Death.

But is there not another Case of *Kidney-Bleeding*? Are not the Trunks of the Emulgents ramified within the Substance of the Kidney? May not a Part of that Substance be corroded, wasted, and consumed? And in this case, will not the smaller Ramifications of the Emulgents be consumed, together with the Part of the Kidney they belong to? And must not then the Branch of the Emulgent, which answers to those Ramifications, be left bare and open at the end? And then will not the Blood flow from it into the *Pelvis*? And may not this Branch be larger in any Proportion than the Vessels of the Bladder, and consequently, the Blood that flows from it be much more copious than what can flow from those Vessels?

But though the Blood-Vessels of the Bladder are much smaller than those of the Kidneys, yet I am very ready to allow, that great Quantities of Blood are sometimes discharged from them, without having recourse to the lateral Operation to prove it, where I *must beg Leave to remark*, that in the lateral Operation, other Vessels are cut through, besides those of the Bladder. And as I doubt not but Serjeant *Ranby* knew this before, he likewise, unless he be deceived by what he calls *the strongest Conviction*, must allow me to have seen human Bladders, before they were dried.

My third Reason was, that *here was no Tenesmus*.

In answer to this, the Serjeant endeavours to prove from Dr. *Hepburn's* Letter, wrote, says he, *previously to the Meeting of those Doctors, and without any Suspicion that they would ever meet*, that his Lordship had a *Tenesmus* in the Country.

Dr. *Hepburn* is undoubtedly a worthy, learned, and judicious Physician, and one of great Experience; and I make no doubt, but that *Stimulus* upon the *Sphincter Ani*, which his Letter speaks of, was a true *Tenesmus*.

But if Lord O. had a *Tenesmus* in the Country, it is certain he had none in Town.

If

If in the Country, * “ after making
 “ bloody Water, he constantly felt the same
 “ kind of *Stimulus* upon the *Sphincter Ani*;
 “ and (in some Degree) as his Lordship used
 “ to feel of old, when a Stone was ready
 “ to be voided from the Bladder ; and af-
 “ ter the bloody Water, and the common
 “ and constant Consequence of it, the void-
 “ ing of Gravel ceased, that Irritation ceased
 “ likewise :” And now in Town, his Lord-
 ship had none of that *Stimulus* or Irritati-
 on ; was it not a natural Consequence, that
 the Case in Town was different from the
 Case in the Country ? And therefore, as
Gravel lodged about the Neck of the Blad-
der, seem’d to Dr. H. to be the undoubted
Cause of all the bloody Water made in the
 Country, was it not natural to conclude,
 that the bloody Water made in Town, pro-
 ceeded from a different Cause, which lay
 not in the Bladder, but in the Kidney ?

If therefore Dr. H’s Letter had not only
 been written, but shewn, or read, to *those*
Doctors, previously to the giving their Opi-
 nions, I imagine, it must have confirm’d
 two of them in their Opinions, and would
 perhaps have stagger’d the third, who hap-
 pen’d, by great good Fortune, to embrace
 the same Opinion with the Serjeant him-
 self.

* Dr. Hepburn’s Letter.

This

This being the Case, it is hardly worth while to enquire, whether Dr. *H*'s Letter was wrote *previously to the Meeting of those Doctors*, tho' I take it to have been written some Time after their Meeting, about the Middle of *February*, or later: At least the Date which the Serjeant has put to it, *August 9*, is manifestly the Date of the first Symptom related in that Letter, and not the Date of the Letter itself, unless it were by the Gift of Prophecy, that the Letter mention'd what afterwards happened in *September* and *October*.

I come now to the fourth Reason for suspecting the Blood to flow from the Kidney. This Reason was neither mine, nor Sir *Edward Hulse*'s originally, but was given by Lord *Orford* himself: Mr. *Ranby* has heard it again and again, from his Lordship's own Mouth. On which account, I am not a little surprized, to find it made the Subject of Mirth and Ridicule. Could this ever come from Serjeant *Ranby*? Is it possible he can have already learn'd so much of the worst part of a Courtier, as to think all former Obligations cease together with the Power of conferring future Favours? Can he be capable of ridiculing his dead Patron and Benefactor? No certainly, no more than *of violating his Father's Ashes*. Though the Hand be

E *Ranby's*

Ranby's, the Voice is the Voice of the *Adviser*.

But was that Reason no more than what *Mr. Ranby* quotes, *viz. y His Lordship's Mother had died of a Stone in her Kidney?* Was it upon this *single Circumstance* only, that the Blood was suspected to come from the Kidney? Had not three other Reasons for the same Suspicion, been already given? And was not a fifth Reason, as strong at least as any of the rest, immediately subjoined to this, *viz. he himself having had formerly some Number of Nephritick Fits.* For if he had had several Stones form'd in his Kidneys before, was not that a Reason for suspecting, he might possibly have one there at this very Time? Why then did *Mr. Ranby* in his Quotation leave out this fifth Reason, or part of the fourth, call it which you will, was it done purposely to have a better Opportunity of ridiculing the other?

But supposing that fourth Reason alone had been given by *Lord Orford*, does it deserve to be the Subject of Ridicule? *There are*, says the Serjeant, *Diseases incontestably hereditary.* 'Tis very true. But are hereditary Diseases, *Dispositions in general* only to certain Disorders? Does not Observation and Experience teach us, that a vi-

tious Fabrick of a particular Part, is often transmitted from Parents to their Children, as in the Case of narrow Chests, weak Lungs, weak Bowels, weak Eyes, and weak Kidneys too ?

'Tis to little Purpose, that the Gout is here compared with the Stone. The one affects all Parts of the Body ; but the Stone is confined to the Kidney, or the Bladder, and perhaps originally to the first only ; it being much to be questioned, whether a Stone is ever originally formed in the Bladder, except in those extraordinary Cases, where a Bullet, or some other extraneous Body, is by accident lodged therein, and is afterwards incrusted over. And if so, the Mother's having had a Stone in her Kidney, and dying of it, is no contemptible Reason for suspecting the Kidneys of the Son. But, as I said before, that Reason was not given alone, either by Lord *Orford*, or by me.

I had said, " that extraordinary Dis-
" charge of *Blood* of the 4th of *February*,
" amounting by Estimation to at least for-
" ty Ounces, was a stronger Reason for sus-
" pecting that the Blood came from the
" Kidney, rather than from the Bladder."

This Argument the Serjeant will by no means allow of, and yet, I cannot but think it has a good deal of Reason in it, that Quantity of Blood being so large, that

it is difficult to conceive how it should come from the Bladder. But yet I must own, upon the whole, I believe it did so, not because *so much Blood*, but because *such a Number of Stones*, or rather, some so large Stones, could hardly *pass at once from the Kidney to the Bladder*, and not be attended with any one distinguishing Sign of a *Nephritick Fit*, as the Serjeant here rightly observes. To which I may add, that no Vestigia of any such Mischief were found in the Kidney upon Dissection. But what he afterwards speaks of, a *great bearing down upon the Anus on that Day*, is what I never heard of before, and is so material a *Circumstance*, if true, that I much wonder it was omitted in the *Narrative*.

That Sir *E. H.* first mentioned Dr. *J.* to Lord *Orford*, is what I never heard before, and do not believe now. Much less do I believe, that he mentioned Dr. *J.* with an Eye to his confirming that Opinion of its being a *Kidney-Case*. But this is certain, Sir *E. H.* used no Endeavours to prepossess Dr. *J.* with any Opinion. He never told him one Word of the Case before-hand, but left him to be apprised of it by Lord *Orford* from his own Mouth; and this certainly was very fair and honourable Dealing.

If

If Lord *Orford* dreaded the Consequences of the *Lixivium*, how came he to take it? Mr. *Ranby*, who was present, when the Resolution was first taken, can bear Witness, that no Assurances, no quackish Promises were made by Dr. *J.* All that was said with any sort of Assurance, was, that the Remedy had never fail'd in the Gravel alone, and had, in some few Cases, dissolv'd the Stone, and that his Lordship might depend upon this at least, that the Stone could not grow bigger, while he was taking the *Lixivium*.

Mr. *Ranby*, I believe, can likewise bear Witness, at least some other Persons, and one Lady in particular, can, that when Lord *Orford* complain'd he had now taken the *Lixivium* for so many Weeks, and it had done *nothing, nothing*, (that was his Expression, so far was he from dreading its doing too much, that he apprehended it had, and would do *nothing*) Dr. *J.* put him in Mind, that his Lordship's own Suspicion about the Condition of his Kidneys, had caus'd him to proceed with a great deal of Caution, and to give the Medicine in smaller Quantity than he would otherwise have done; that he himself had taken it for a much longer Time, and for great part of that Time, in much greater Quantity, before he received the least Benefit from it; adding, at the same time,

that

that his chief Apprehension was, the Remedy, instead of doing too little, might possibly do too much, and too suddenly, which might be accompanied with a great deal of Pain. The Event shew'd there was but too much Reason for this Apprehension.

I would not by this be understood to mean, that Dr. J. either had, or indeed could possibly have any Expectation, that a Stone should at once drop all to pieces, as afterwards happened. He could not know; nor with any Shew of Reason could he so much as suspect, that the Stone in his Patient's Bladder, was of so unusual and extraordinary a Make, as to be compacted of several Stones, join'd together by intervening *Veins* of a softer and more dissolvable Nature, than the Stones, which by their Means were cemented together: but took it for one of the common Fabrick, and to be made up of *Laminae*, or Coats, one within another. And not perceiving, that any Part of the Stone came away in Powder mixed with the Urine, his Apprehension was, that by Degrees it would break into Scales, or Shivers, as had happen'd in many other Cases, and that these in their coming away, would occasion a great deal of Pain.

I come

I come now to Dr. C. of *whom*, I am glad to find Serjeant *Ranby* think as highly, as the Letter Writer possibly can. Now the Letter Writer verily thinks, that Dr. C. has common Sense; and therefore Serjeant *Ranby* must likewise think, that Dr. C. has common Sense. This being allow'd me, I shall in return, not trouble the Serjeant any more with enquiring about the *contested Declaration*. It may be, as Mr. *Ranby* says, the Dr. made it *inadvertently*: It may be, he never made it all. No matter, I desire it may be remembred, Dr. C. has common Sense.

What follows next, the Secret History of Dr. *Jurin's* Dismission from his Attendance upon Lord *Orford*, and Dr. C.'s Retention, is something so curious, and shews so much Candour and good Nature in the Writer, that though it makes no Part of the *solemn Injunction*, nor is of the least Importance either to the Case, or to any Soul breathing, it were great Pity it should have been omitted.

I have only one or two small Difficulties. The Serjeant dislikes the Phrase *obtaining a Dismission with some Difficulty*; and yet this seems a very natural, as well as a very decent one. For it is not denied, that those two Physicians moved for their own Dismission, two or three Days before his Lordship allow'd of it, he still
answer-

answering, *No, come again to morrow ; till at last it was granted.*

Again, Mr. Serjeant is pleased to call this a *temporary Expedient, to rid him of one of the Physicians.* But whose Expedient was this? Was it Lord *Orford's*? No, he scorn'd it. The Motion came from the Physicians themselves: And the Reason they gave for it, was not only the most decent that could be given, but was just and true, *That his Lordship was now much better.* Mr. *Ranby* must remember, whom he undertook to carry this good News to, and that he was, at this time, so sanguine upon the Prospect of my Lord's Recovery, that it was necessary to caution him again and again, not to say that all Danger was over.

As for Dr. C.'s being sent to again, without Dr. *Jurin*, there was nothing in this, but what was very natural. That Gentleman had all along been of a different Opinion from what the other two Physicians now declared themselves of, as to the Seat of the Distemper; and they being not only two to one, but superior to him in standing, in Experience and in Reputation, as I am sure Dr. *Jurin* will readily allow, no Wonder that the Family look'd upon him as IGNORANT of the Case, and therefore did the more readily agree to his Dismission, when he, by moving for it, gave them that fair Opportunity of so doing.

doing. But they have since been of another Opinion, if Serjeant *Ranby* is not mistaken.

We come now to that extraordinary Contrivance of passing the *Catheter*, to draw off the grumous Blood. In my last, I had suppos'd this to be ^z “ a little Piece “ of Inadvertence in Mr. *Ranby*; who “ should have said, the Physicians propos’d “ to draw off the Urine:” and this he is pleas’d to call a *Sanctuary* ^a *directly pointed out to him*. If it were so, he must see, that the pointing it out so plainly, was an Instance of Candour at least, if not of Tendernefs and Friendship. But the Serjeant, it seems, scorns *to recur to this Sanctuary*, he *chuses rather to adhere strictly to the Truth*, and avers his Charge against the Physicians.

From this, learn Wisdom, all ye Members of the *College*! And ye, the elder, the discreeter, and more cautious Sons of *Æsculapius*, from this learn more Discretion, learn more Caution still! For if a blundering and muddy-headed, but busy, meddling Surgeon, whose Opinion is neither wanted, nor desired, but who, by your Civility and Condescension, is permitted to be present at your Consultations, shall take upon him, without your Leave, and without

^z Pag. 29.

^a Append. p. 31.

your Knowledge, to publish them to the World, to print every Expression *however inadvertently* used by you, or misunderstood by him; to fasten upon you Intentions you never thought of, Opinions you never entertain'd, and Words you never spoke; if this, I say, be the Case, it is high time to observe your Statutes, and to consult *remotis Arbitris*. Without this, there can never be any Liberty, or Freedom in your Deliberations. For who is he, that can upon all Occasions deliver his Opinion with that Accuracy and Exactness, as if what he said, were to go immediately to the Press?

Mr. Ranby however, *choosing to adhere strictly to the Truth*, does now except one of the three Physicians from this Accusation. But he tells us, "Two of these
" *grave* ^z *and learned Doctors, sitting in*
" *deep Consultation, did take it into their*
" *wise Heads, that Clots of coagulated*
" *Blood may be drawn off through the*
" *Catheter.*"

Be it so, though one of these two Doctors is the very Man, whom Serjeant Ranby *thinks so highly of*, and the other was never yet thought to want common Sense. What said the third Doctor to this, he, who had not taken this silly Notion into his

^z Append. p. 31.

Head, *who*^a, by his earnest Remonstrances, kept the proposed Operation in suspense for three or four Days? Did not he tell the two other Doctors, that the Thing they proposed, was utterly impracticable and impossible? No; for he, it seems, founded his earnest Remonstrances, not, on the Impossibility of Success, but on the great Danger of such a Procedure.

But what then said Serjeant Ranby to all this? Did he make no Remonstrances? Had not the Principal Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty, Skill enough to discern, that the Thing proposed was altogether impracticable? Had not the Principal of the Company of Surgeons of London, Sense enough to see, what every Surgeon's Prentice would have seen with half an Eye, that it was utterly impossible for Clots of coagulated Blood to pass the Catheter?

And if he plainly saw all this, and likewise foresaw the Pain and great Danger, that must attend such a Procedure, had he so little Regard for his noble Patient, for his Patron and his Friend, as to give him that Pain, and to throw him into that great Danger, without the least possible Prospect of doing him any good, only out of a blind Obedience to blind Physicians? And again, to repeat that Pain and great

^a Append. p. 32.

Danger, by calling in Mr. *Chefelden* to his Assistance, a Day or two after? What is this but *ludere in Corio humano*, and even *ludere in Nobili Corio*?

But the Physicians directed it, and
 “ All ^a that was urged, says he, either by
 “ Mr. C. or myself, to the contrary, could
 “ not excuse us from attempting to pass
 “ the Catheter.”

What was *All this that was urged*? The *Narrative*, that *faithful Relation of all Circumstances*, says not one Word of any thing, that was urged by either of these Gentlemen, against passing the Catheter. Mr. C. was a Stranger to the Case, and was call'd in to pass the Catheter, when Mr. R. had twice fail'd. ^b “ These ineffectual
 “ Essays, says Mr. R. determined me to call
 “ Mr. C. to my Assistance.” How came he to call in Mr. C. to pass the Catheter, when he himself was against passing the Catheter, and had urged, we'll suppose, many Reasons against it? Indeed, Mr. Serjeant, this hangs very ill together.

But let him have urged what other Reasons he will, did he ever urge that one clear, irrefragable Reason, that it was impossible to draw off clots of Blood through the Catheter? He does not, dares not offer to say he did so. 'Twas his Modesty, perhaps,

^a Append. p. 32. ^b Narrat. p. 33.

that hinder'd him. And thus a Noble Lord shall be sacrificed to the Modesty of a Man, who could dispute by the Hour together against the very same Physicians, about a thing, that was then of no manner of Consequence, the original Seat of the Distemper.

The next Point we are to enter upon, is still more extraordinary. I had said in my ^b Letter, that what *the Physicians proposed to draw off*, was *the Urine*, and had added, ^c that this was *judiciously directed*.

Mr. *Ranby* is pleas'd to contradict me in both these Particulars. ^d "Drawing off the Urine, says he, was at that Time, the least Object of those Gentlemen's Thoughts; as indeed it ever ought to have been. For that continually pass'd off involuntarily; and was the only thing that could be instrumental in dissolving the coagulated Blood. For which Reason, it must have been an Error to have drawn it off. Of this Dr. *J.* himself was fully sensible."

In answer to this, I shall take the Liberty to say, that if Dr. *J.* reason'd in this Manner, Dr. *J.* is a miserable Reasoner.

That the Urine was the only Thing, which could be instrumental in dissolving

^b p. 29.

^c p. 34.

^d Append. p. 31.

the coagulated Blood, I shall readily allow. But could this be done by no other Urine, but what was then retain'd within the Bladder? Had that been drawn off, would not fresh Urine have succeeded in the Place of it, and have been equally, at least, *instrumental in dissolving the coagulated Blood?* And if by drawing off the Urine, the Bladder had been enabled to recover its natural Tone, so as that the Urine might now be voluntarily driven out, and with its usual Force and Velocity, might not the Dregs of grumous Blood, and even the Clots themselves when half dissolv'd, have been forced thro' the Urethra, by the voluntary Contraction of the Bladder, much more effectually than by those involuntary Dribblings? And would not any small Stones, or Gravel, if any such still remain'd in the Bladder, have been likewise carried off by the Urine, when it return'd to its free and natural Course? If so, what was there to prevent a perfect Recovery?

But Serjeant *Ranby* is in a very different way of thinking about this Matter. He is of Opinion, that the Catheter should either have been pass'd before the seventeenth of *February*, the Day on which it was directed by the Physicians, or not at all.

“ What-

“ Whatever Mischief says he, might
 “ have happen’d from the Bladder being
 “ distended with this Coagulum at first;
 “ or how much so ever the Mischief might
 “ have been prevented, by drawing off the
 “ Urine with the Catheter, at the Time
 “ when it was distended; I desire it may
 “ be remember’d, that the Physicians ne-
 “ ver ordered the Catheter to be introduced
 “ before the 17th of *February*.”

And again, ^e “ The Physicians never
 “ once directed the Catheter to be intro-
 “ duced, during the whole Time the Blad-
 “ der was distended.”

What can Mr. R. possibly mean by this? The Bladder was never emptied, but continued distended to Lord *Orford*’s Death, as plainly appears by reading the Certificate.

And why *the Physicians never order’d the Catheter to be introduced before the 17th of February*, is easily seen from the *Narrative* itself, and from the Dates given us in this *Appendix*.

From the Time of the great Discharge of Blood and Stones, *February* the 4th, to *February* the 10th inclusive, fresh Blood continued to come away: And this surely, was not a Time to introduce the Catheter.

^e Append. p. 36. ^f Ibid. p. 37. ^g Narrat. p. 26.

On the 12th, the Bleeding having now stopp'd for two Days, ^h there was some Talk of *putting up the Catheter*, but this was declined for the present, ⁱ *for fear of doing farther Injury to Parts, already too much hurt*, and other Means being used to force away the Urine, and to restore the Bladder to its Tone, the Physicians continued to decline the Use of the Catheter, especially as on the 13th, ^k *a great deal of the Coffee-colour'd Water dripp'd from him, in which were several small Clots of grumous Blood*; and on the 14th, ^l *the coagulated Blood came away more and more.*

But on the 17th, the Physicians finding that the Distention of the Bladder still continued, the Urine still coming away involuntarily, and in small Quantities only, and considering the mischievous Consequences of so long continued a Distention; and hoping, that the wounded Parts might now, in a good degree, have recover'd from the Injury received 13 Days before; and that a great Part of the grumous Blood being come away, a large Quantity of Urine might now more easily be drawn off, unanimously agreed that the Catheter should be tried.

For this Mr. Ranby now condemns them. Let us see his Reasons.

^h Ibid. p. 30. ⁱ Ibid. ^k Narrat. p. 30. ^l Ibid. p. 31.

^m “ At this Time, says he, the Urine
 “ impregnated with this grumous Matter,
 “ rather exceeded in Quantity all he drank;
 “ wetting four or five and thirty Napkins
 “ every twenty-four Hours.” And upon
 repeating this in the Appendix, ⁿ he adds,
 “ Therefore since the Urine came away at
 “ that Time, in so large a Quantity, in-
 “ voluntarily; there could surely then be
 “ no Danger from the Distention of the
 “ Bladder; nor any useful End answer’d
 “ by drawing off the Urine.” And soon
 after he tells us, “ The ^o Physicians never
 “ directed the Catheter to be introduced,
 “ till the Urine came away in greater Quan-
 “ tities, than was necessary. How judici-
 “ ously it was then directed, I leave to o-
 “ thers to make Reflections.”

One would think here were Reflexions
 enough already, for one Surgeon to make
 upon three Physicians: And the Judgment
 shown in making those Reflexions, seems
 not at all inferior to the Modesty, with which
 they are accompanied.

For, not to ask how Serjeant *Ranby*
 could possibly know, that the *Urine rather*
exceeded in Quantity, or even equal’d, *all*
 the Liquors Lord *Orford* drank, since he
 neither measur’d those Liquors, nor weigh’d
 the *five and thirty Napkins*, both before,

^m Ibid. p. 33. ⁿ p. 37. ^o Append. p. 38.

and after they were *wetted*; nor to enquire how he came to give into that idle Notion, never entertain'd but by those who had never heard of such a thing, as the *Sanctorian* Perspiration, that the Quantity of Urine is equal to that of the Liquors drunk; I am ready to allow him, that the Quantity of Urine that was involuntarily voided, was precisely equal to that which enter'd the Bladder by the Ureters.

But he tells us, *there could surely then be no Danger from the Distention of the Bladder.*

Now if by this he means, that Matters standing thus, there could be no danger of a total Suppression of Urine, I agree with him. But is there no Danger of another kind, that may arise from the Distention of the Bladder? Can this happen without great Uneasiness and Pain? Are not Fevers, Convulsions, and a Train of dreadful Symptoms to be apprehended, from a long Continuance of this Distention, even in a Bladder otherwise sound and unhurt? How much more, when a Bladder, already forely wounded, lacerated, and inflamed, is long kept upon the Stretch?

That an *Inflammation subsisted* in the Bladder, the Serjeant not only confesses, but urges, and insists upon it. Now is there any Thing in Nature, that a skilful Surgeon more dreads, and is more studious to

to avoid, than Tension join'd to Inflammation? Do we not see, that after even a common Bleeding, they put the Arm in such a Posture, as to avoid all Tension upon the wounded Part? And if they use this Caution in so trivial and slight a Case, how much more ought Tension to be avoided, upon the greater and more dangerous Occasions?

He will say, perhaps the Meaning I here ascribe to him, is not his, though the Words naturally import it. That by the Words, *there could be no Danger from the Distention of the Bladder*, he does not mean, that if the Bladder were distended, there could be no Danger from that Distention; but his Meaning is, that there could be no Danger of a Distention of the Bladder, or the Bladder could not possibly be distended, while the Quantity of Urine voided, was equal to that which enter'd the Bladder from the Kidneys.

If so, I must acknowledge, and it is a Thing unquestionably certain, that the Bladder being once empty, and voiding the Urine as fast, and in the same Quantity, as it comes down from the Kidneys, can never be distended,

But what a Head must that Man have, who thinks that the Bladder, being once full, can be emptied by this Means?

If a Fellow of the Royal Society knows no better than this, I must advise him to consult his Cook-Maid, who, by the Help of her Kitchen-Cistern, will easily demonstrate to him, that a Vessel once full, will always continue full, while the Water, that runs off by one Pipe, is precisely equal to what comes in by another.

And in this Case does this learned Gentleman really believe, that no *useful End could be answer'd by drawing off the Urine*? Would not drawing off the Water, instantly take off the Distention of the Bladder? And would not taking off the Tension, be a great means of abating the Inflammation? Surely, that is a very useful End.

But *the Urine came away in greater Quantities than was necessary*. What, in greater *Quantities than was necessary* for emptying the Bladder? Why then did it still continue distended? What then hindered the Urine from being discharged voluntarily?

Mr. Serjeant next proceeds to consider, ^a *What it was the Earl of O. died of*; and tells us, that, for his own Part, he does firmly believe he died of the *Lixivium*; and he ^b finds the whole Circle of his *Physical Acquaintance* universally agreed in it.

This, methinks, is something strange. For is there none, not a single Man, among this *whole Circle* of Learned Gentlemen,

^a Append. p. 33.

^b Ibid. p. 39.

that will candidly make Reflexion upon the deplorable Condition, which, by Serjeant *Ranby's* own Relation, that Nobleman was in, before he took a Drop of this *Lixivium*? May he not be said, to have carried his Death about him for many Months? Had the Stones continued in his Bladder, must they not have worn him out, and destroy'd him miserably? And had they come away by any other Means than the *Lixivium*, must he not have been, at least, equally torn by their Passage? And must not then the Consequences of the Laceration have been just the same?

But for fear the Judgment pass'd upon the *Lixivium*, by the Serjeant and the whole Circle of his *Physical Acquaintance*, should not be deemed of sufficient Authority, he, in the next place, brings the following formidable Argument against it.

“ The strongest capital Soap-lye, mix'd
 “ with Lime, (Quick Lime he means)
 “ and boil'd to a solid Substance, constitutes what is call'd the Potential Cautery: an Application made use of to
 “ burn sound Flesh. How vehemently
 “ corrosive then must this Lithontriptick
 “ be; which, by the Doctor's own acknowledgment, is, at least, four times
 “ stronger than the strongest capital Soap-
 “ Lye?”

‘ Append. p. 39.

Read

Read this, and tremble, All ye Drinkers of *Lixivium*! And thou, O Doctor, unwary and ill advised, who, not content with six and thirty——Pints, not Ounces, still goest on to drink this *Stygian* Liquor; put not thy Trust in Vehicles of cool Small-Beer; much less, in that deluding *Dalilah*, the smoothest, softest, sweetest Ale. Flatter not thyself, that by such vain Means as these, the *deadly, corroding Quality* can be temper'd and allay'd. For what is this, but adding Fire to Fire, and Corrosive to Corrosive?

The smallest Family Small-Beer, *mixed with Quick Lime*, and *boiled to a solid Substance*, will burn thy *Flesh*. *How vehemently corrosive then must Ale be*, which by the *Acknowledgment* of all Porters and Car-men, is, at least, *four times stronger* than the smallest, Family Small-Beer?

Here, Sir, if what is now said, be any way prejudicial to his Majesty's Excise, I trust, it shall not be imputed to me, who am neither Author, nor Aider and Abettor in framing this so dangerous an Argument.

But, surely, those, who hold Employments under the Crown, should be very cautious how they use such *Two-Edged-Tools* against their Adversaries, as may wound that Revenue out of which they are paid.

I shall

I shall not however deny, that this *Lixivium* taken alone, is *vehemently corrosive*. Some, by only tasting it, have burnt their Lips, and Serjeant *Ranby* himself has burnt his Fingers with it.

But now we are upon the Subject of Quick-Lime, I must beg Leave to offer a Word in behalf of that Learned Body, the Royal College of Physicians, whose Reputation might otherwise be wounded by this poignant Argument.

Those Gentlemen direct a Water prepared from Quick-Lime, to be kept in all Apothecaries Shops, for internal Use.

How, may some malevolent Reasoner, some *Ranby* say, do the College of Physicians direct Quick-Lime? and to be taken inwardly too? Quick-Lime is of a *fiery, corrosive Nature*: Quick-Lime will *burn the Flesh*; it will consume it to the very Bones. Quick-Lime ——— Hold, Sir, the College do not direct Quick-Lime to be taken alone: they direct it to be quenched, and the fiery Salts to be diluted with a sufficient Quantity of fair Water: And this being done, that Water is taken daily by many Persons, not only with Safety, but with signal Benefit.

The Serjeant goes on to speak of *Erosions, Inflammations, and Pains in the Bowels and Bladder*, caused by the *Lixivium*.

Now,

Now, as for what appear'd in the Bladder, that I have spoken to largely before. And I cannot think, there were any *Erosions*, or *Inflammations in the Bowels*, because *I find, the whole Circle of my Anatomical Acquaintance* are universally agreed, that the *Bowels* lie in the *lower Belly*: And by the Certificate sign'd with Serjeant *Ranby's* own Hand, it appears, "that, "the Contents of the lower Belly "were all, except the Bladder, in a natural State."

I had in my *Letter*^d so clearly and distinctly set down the most material Circumstances of Lord *Orford's* Case, from the Beginning of his Illness to his Decease, and had so fairly and impartially consider'd how far his Death might be owing to every one of those Circumstances, that what I then said, may be safely left to the Judgment of every candid and dispassionate Reader.

For even the Serjeant himself does not offer to deny the Truth of the Facts, nor does he pretend to invalidate the Considerations there set down. He found it, doubtless, much easier to condemn them in the Lump, and without any Examination.

For which Reason he contents himself with talking of my *various*^c *Turnings* and

^d Append. p. 32, 33. ^c Append. p. 33.

Doublings, though, in reciting those Circumstances, I had observ'd the exact Order of Time, in which they succeeded one another; *in order*, says he, *the better to mislead and impose upon the Reader*, though I had distinctly laid the several Facts before him; and *to palm upon the Publick*, the Distention of the Bladder, as the Thing Lord O. died of, though I had said no more, but that I thought, this Distention *was one main Cause of his Death*. By which Words I did not so much as exclude the *Lixivium* from being another Cause of his Death, nor even from being the Cause of that very Distention.

But since the Serjeant does now so *firmly believe*, that Lord Orford died of the *Lixivium*, and yet has not been pleas'd to let us into any Particulars upon which this Belief is founded, nor to shew by what Means, and by what successive Symptoms this tragical Event was brought about, it will not be amiss, once more, particularly to consider what Effects his taking that Medicine was attended with.

First then, as I had taken Notice in my last, and it is not now deny'd by Serjeant R. Lord O. " ^a except the Complaints from the " Stone, was in perfect Health from the Day

^a Letter, p. 32.

“ he first began the *Lixivium*, to the 4th of
 “ *February*, the Day he left it off.” Con-
 sequently, this *Edged-Tool*, *four times stron-*
ger than the strongest capital Soap-Lye; this
potentially caustick, so corrosive, so power-
fully forcing Lixivium, four times stronger
than the strongest capital Soap-Lye, this
deadly corroding, potential Caustery, which
burns sound Flesh; this *vehemently corrosive*
Lithontriptick, at least, *four times stronger*
than the strongest capital Soap-Lye, of ex-
treme Strength, equal to *four times the*
strongest capital Lye; this *Lixivium* of
 a *fiery, corrosive Nature*; this *Producer of*
Erosions, Inflammations, and Pains in the
Bowels and Bladder, was so far from oc-
 casioning any dangerous Accident in all
 that time, that, to use Lord Orford's
 own Expression, *it had done nothing, no-*
thing.

Secondly, upon the 4th of *February*, a
 great Number of Stones came away, some
 whole, some broken, and some but half
 broken through, accompanied and followed
 by a very large Effusion of Blood.

Now here I must ask Serjeant *Ranby*, and
 I should be glad, he would propose it to *the*
whole Circle of his Physical Acquaintance,
 in Consultation assembled, taking Care to
 be sure of knowing what their Opinion is,
 before he sends it me; Was not the Effu-
 sion

sion of Blood, plainly owing to the wounding of the Bladder and Urethra, by the Stones that came away, particularly, those *scraggy* ^b *sharp, and pointed* ones, that evidently appeared to have been Parts of some larger Stone?

Here, if any Man shall be weak enough to think, or abandon'd enough to say, when he does not think so, that this Effusion of Blood was not owing to the Stones, but to the *Lixivium*; then I should be glad that Man would explain to me, how it came to pass, that the Discharge of Blood, (not of Clots, but of fresh Blood,) did now continue for a Week together, after the *Lixivium* was wholly forborn; and yet, upon three former Discharges of bloody Water, the Blood had very soon stopp'd, though the use of the *Lixivium* was continued.

But I am so far from apprehending, that I shall, or can be contradicted in this Particular, that I shall lay it down, as an undoubted Truth, that this great Discharge of Blood was owing to the Stones.

I ask therefore, in the next Place, Was the breaking, and coming away of these Stones, owing to the *Lixivium*, or was it not?

^b Narrat. p. 16.

If you say it was not ; then is the *Lixivium* innocent of the Effusion of Blood, which follow'd the breaking and coming away of these Stones ; innocent of all the Consequences that follow'd that Effusion ; and therefore, innocent of the Death of the Earl of *Orford*.

But if, on the other hand, you acknowledge, that the breaking and bringing away of the Stones, was owing to the *Lixivium* ; then am I ready to acknowledge, and Dr. *J.* likewise, if I know the Man, will be ready to acknowledge, that the great Effusion of Blood, which follow'd the breaking and bringing away of the Stones, was also owing to the *Lixivium* ; and that the Distension of the Bladder, arising from the coagulated Blood, which lodg'd within it ; and all the Consequences of that Distension, even to the Death of the Earl of *Orford*, were originally owing to that *Lixivium*.

Here, however, lest I should be thought too forward to engage myself for another Person, it will not be amiss to give the Reasons, why I think Dr. *J.* must and will acknowledge this.

Mr. *R.* informs us, that the *Pieces of Stones*, which came away on the 4th of *February*, were ^a “ some of them smooth

^a Narrat. p. 16.

“ and

“ and rounded on one side, and scraggy on
 “ the other ; some sharp-pointed on all
 “ Sides, as having been inner Parts ; but
 “ not one of these, that did not evidently
 “ appear to have been a Part of some
 “ larger Stone.”

Here then was a large Stone broke into
 Pieces : And what follows, may serve to
 shew how this was done.

“ In the Stones which were entire, the
 “ Parts in their Joinings were streak’d with
 “ yellow Veins, resembling in some mea-
 “ sure Mosaick Pavement.”

Now these *yellow Veins*, by which the
 Parts of the Stone, were join’d or cement-
 ed together, were manifestly of a softer
 Nature than those Parts themselves ; for
 those were entire, when the Veins, or Ce-
 ment, was loosen’d and dissolv’d. And
 then the Stone must necessarily drop asun-
 der into those *scraggy, sharp, and pointed*
 Parts, mentioned above ?

We have a strong Confirmation of this
 in what follows, about another Stone, ^b *a*
Piece of which had been broken off ?

“ This Stone, on Examination, was
 “ found compacted of three, very slightly
 “ cemented together ; being unable, seem-
 “ ingly, to bear even the least Touch
 “ without danger of falling asunder.”

^b Narrat. p. 18.

In Fact, this Stone did afterwards fall afunder, by repeated handling, though very cautiously handled; and when it first came away, was evidently crack'd half through, so as to gape and open on one Side, while it was fast at the other, like a Piece of Wood, or Cork, almost cut through, *the Cement being loosen'd, but not quite separated*, as Mr. R. very well expresses himself in the References to his Figures.

Now had this Stone fallen quite afunder, as it was very near doing, while within the Bladder, would it not thereby have had more Points and Edges to wound that Organ? And did not this actually happen in those Stones, which were wholly broken and separated into distinct Pieces? Must not therefore the Wounds in the Bladder, and consequently the Effusion of Blood be owing to that Separation? The Discharge of Blood began on the *Sunday*, and the Separation of the Stones was not wholly completed on the *Monday*. Can we therefore have any doubt, that the Separation began at least the Day before, and occasion'd the Discharge of Blood which follow'd so immediately after?

Dr. J. therefore must, I think, inevitably acknowledge, that if the *Lixivium* caused the Separation of the Stones, that *Lixivium* was the original Cause of all that follow'd. That is, the Separation of
the

the Stones occasioned the wounding of the Bladder, and consequently, the Effusion of Blood; this Blood, by coagulating within the Bladder, hindred the free Exit of the Urine; the Urine, by being detain'd within the Bladder, did in Conjunction with the Clots of Blood, distend that Organ to a great Degree; that Distention occasion'd the Inflammation, and other dangerous Accidents, which altogether, put an End to a most valuable and important Life.

But whether the *Lixivium* caus'd the Separation of the Stones, by dissolving those *yellow Veins*, which join'd them together, may, I think, with the greatest Probability, if not Certainty, be determin'd by an Experiment easily made, and which, I have heard, Serjeant *Ranby* had undertaken to make some Months ago.

Let the largest Stone which came away, and which *in some Measure resembles Mosaick Pavement*, be put into Urine strongly impregnated with the *Lixivium*; and renew'd every Day, or into the *Lixivium* alone, which will do the Business sooner; and if by this means the *yellow Veins* be corroded, and thereby suffer the Stone to fall afunder into several sharp and pointed Parts, there can then, I think, be very little doubt, but that the breaking of the other Stones, in the same Manner, was also owing to the *Lixivium*. For my Part I firmly believe

lieve it was so, even without making this Experiment.

And now methinks, I am so far agreed, or, at least so near agreeing with Serjeant *Ranby*, that I hope, he will once more calmly and dispassionately consider, and, if not, others will do it for him, whether the Death of this Great Man was necessarily owing to his taking the *Lixivium*, and to that alone, or in a great Measure to several casual, and avoidable Accidents, without which he would not have been hurt, but would have been cured by this *Lixivium*.

And here, Sir, let me indulge myself in making a Supposition of what might easily have happen'd, though in Fact, it did not happen.

Let us suppose, that all the Clots of Blood had come away with the Stones, and that soon after, the Bleeding had wholly stopp'd, as had several Times happen'd, upon former Occasions, when Stones or Gravel came away. In this Case would not Lord O. have been free from all manner of Danger, and would he not have been cured of the Stone? Mr. *Ranby* must inevitably acknowledge both the one, and the other.

He cannot but remember, what Joy ran through the Family on the 4th of *February*, while it was hoped, that this would
be

be the Case. How was Dr. *ȳ*. then caressed! How was this *Lixivium* commended and extoll'd!

He cannot but remember likewise, that amidst all this Transport and Exultation, in which he himself, to do him Justice, was almost an equal Sharer with the nearest Relations; Dr. *ȳ*. alone was cool and thoughtful. He had expected something to come away, ever since the Discharge of Blood, which he had seen on the *Sunday* Morning, not on the *Sunday* Evening, for at that Time he did not see Lord *Orford*. Mr. *R*. cannot but remember, that he himself, kindly enough, told Lord *O*. that Dr. *ȳ*. had had that Expectation, and therefore had taken care constantly to leave Word, where to be found, in Case he should be suddenly sent for. He was accordingly sent for in great Hast, and soon found, though out of Town. When he came, he view'd and examin'd the Stones, observed their pointed Angles, and the sharpness of their Edges, considered the Wounds they might have made, and which, by the great Discharge of Blood, they plainly must have made: And finding the Bleeding still continue, he begg'd of my Lord to keep himself as still and quiet as possible, to forbear talking, and to forbear Motion, and in this he was earnestly seconded by Mr. *Ranby*. But his Lordship having

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some Friends to dine with him, and expecting, doubtless, that the Blood would stop in a little Time, as it had always done before, would needs go into another Room to Dinner, notwithstanding all that Dr. J. and Mr. R. could urge to the contrary; but was soon obliged to rise from Table, by a Provocation to make Water, or rather to void almost pure Blood.

Now, as the Lives of the greatest Men do often depend upon little Accidents, who is there, can take upon him to say, that the Continuance of this Discharge, and all the Consequences that ensued upon it, might not, in a Bladder sorely wounded, be owing to so little and so slight a Transgression, as only walking into another Room?

Again, though the Bleeding had not stopp'd so soon, but had continued, as in Fact it did, for a Week together; yet, if the Blood which was discharged from the Vessels, had all come away in a fluid State, or in Clots, such as could pass the *Urethra*, without leaving any larger Clots within the Bladder; in this Case there could have been no Retention of the Urine, no Distention of the Bladder, none of the dangerous Consequences which attended that Distention, and all would have done well, without any Occasion for the Catheter.

Lastly,

Lastly, when by the Continuance of the *Coagulum* within the Bladder, the Impediment given thereby to the Exit of the Urine, and the Distention of the Bladder consequent thereupon, the Catheter came to be necessary; could that Instrument have been introduced, and the Urine drawn off, there had been an End of the Distention, and of all the Symptoms which attended that Distention: And then what should hinder a Recovery?

Therefore, though I am not sorry to see the good Serjeant can be so merry upon this melancholy Occasion, as in his Story of the ^a *Welsh* Doctor, I can by no Means think it just to compare the Case of one who has taken the *Lixivium*, with that of a Man *stab'd through the Heart*. People *stab'd through the Heart*, expire in a few Minutes; whereas Lord O. lived seven Weeks, and Dr. J. has liv'd above four Years, after taking the *Lixivium*: A Man *stab'd through the Heart*, has no Chance for his Life; Lord Orford had, at least, three, as we have just now seen.

I shall take Leave therefore to offer at a fairer Comparison. — Two Officers, we'll suppose, in the Battle of *Dettingen*, receiv'd Wounds equally dangerous. One of these is so happy, as to fall into Serjeant

^a Append. p. 34.

Ranby's Hands, who by early, plentiful Bleeding, and the liberal Use of the Bark, saves his Life. The other, being under the Care of a Surgeon of less Skill, who does not use the same Means, is taken with a Fever, and dies.

Now, I ask, what did this last Person die of? His Surgeon to be sure will say, he died of his Wound. I do not deny it, for the Wound was the Cause of the Fever, and the Fever was the Cause of his Death. But yet I say, his Death was not an inevitable and necessary Consequence of that Wound. For the other Officer recovered, though his Wound was equally dangerous. May we not therefore justly say, that the Want of a skilful Surgeon, was *one main Cause of his Death?*

Therefore, admitting that the Death of the Earl of *Orford*, was as much owing to the *Lixivium*, as the Death of the second Officer was to his Wound; yet Death was no necessary Consequence of the *Lixivium* in the one Case, nor of the Wound in the other: for the Officer might have been saved by Bleeding and the Bark, and the Earl might have been saved by passing the Catheter.

For this being done, and repeated, if there was Occasion, and the Urine drawn away, the Tension of the Bladder would have gone off, the Inflammation would have

have given way, the Urine would have return'd to its natural Course, and would have carried away any small Bits of Stone, or Gravel that remain'd, and a most valuable Life had been preserved.

This was what I intimated in the Passage Mr. *Ranby* quotes a Part of, in which I express'd myself with so much Tenderneſs, that I am amazed it should have given that Gentleman the least Offence. I was convinced he had done his best, I look'd upon him, and spoke of him, as a Surgeon of great *Dexterity*, and had just before so fully express'd the Reason, why a Surgeon of great *Dexterity* might fail of Success, under the present Circumstances, that it was manifest I had not the least Intention to hurt his Character. Why then should he look upon that as a Reflexion, which any body else would have taken for a Complement? Had I inadvertently touch'd upon any tender Part? Was Mr. *R.* conscious, that I could have said more than he did? And did he therefore think, that I must mean more than I said, and that other People would understand me? I can devise no other Cause of all this Animosity against me, and against the Gentleman he suspects, and reports to be the Author of my Letter.

But since it is so, even let it go. I am well assured, and do verily believe, that,
if

if Mr. *Chefelden*, who is universally acknowledged to have, if not the best, at least, the most experienc'd Hand in *Europe*, for that Operation, had been sent for at first to pass the Catheter, he would undoubtedly have done it, and Lord *Orford* had been now alive. I do likewise believe, and so do others as well I, that he would have done it even at the last, but that the Passage having been hurt by the Stones in their coming away a Fortnight before, and having been hurt afresh by two ineffectual Essays a Day or two before, was now so extremely sore, that Lord O. could not bear it, and therefore stopp'd him suddenly by a smart Blow upon the Back.

I cannot therefore but greatly lament, that Serjeant *Ranby* had not Tenderness enough for his Noble Patron, and Self-Denial enough in respect to himself, to call in Mr. *Chefelden* in Time, and to resign the Catheter into that masterly Hand, before he made the first, or at least before he made the second ineffectual Attempt. I am,

London,
Septemb. 9. 1745.

F I N I S.

The S e c o n d I